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DR. LA MOTTE'S NERVE AND BRAIN PILLS
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DR. LA MOTTE'S NERVE AND BRAIN PILLS

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29 1884.

CONSOLATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The Lasker incident with all its ludicrous features, is not without grave significance. A nation or an individual ought to be willing to refrain from meddling with one in affairs in which it is plainly indicated that confidence is not welcome. The quality of sympathy is not strained." It is not a commodity that can be forced upon an unwilling or reluctant manner. It cannot be beaten into the bleeding heart. But notwithstanding this ridiculous attempt to enforce confidence upon Germany there is on the reluctance of Bismarck to be sympathized with a significance that should not be overlooked. Mr. Ochiltree made that very clear in his elaborate speech in congress, which was more temperate and statesmanlike than had been expected of him. Liberal opinions are making such unquestionable progress in Europe as to alarm the royal families, of whom the German chancellor is the representative, and they are determined to resist the beginning of this progress. These royal families believe in the "divine right of kings." Even so kind and good a lady as Queen Victoria speaks with pride on her recent memoirs of having "Stuart blood" in her veins. When the Emperor William himself one of the very best of men, spoke at the unveiling of the national monument, dedicated last summer to the soldiers of Germany, he said: "The Germans were led by their princes." At his coronation in Moscow last summer, the present czar of Russia, elated by the incense offered to him as a representative of heaven, renewed the idea of the superiority in personal attributes of royalty, and in all orders and newspapers influenced by this despotic caste France is invariably spoken of as "isolated" because she has dared to become a republic.

The strenuous manner in which the dissemination of liberal ideas is resisted by the German empire is illustrated by the German papers which dare not even copy, without extensive expurgation, the remarks of American journals on the Lasker matter. For example, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of February 23 attempts to copy a passage from an editorial of the New York *Tribune*, but closes with a dash, explaining in parenthesis that the blank, if filled out, would involve arrest and imprisonment of the editor for two months. The sentence thus cut out was this: "The best answer to the chancellor's curt message is silence; this is at once dignified and contemptuous." In like manner quotations from other New York journals are broken by dashes, accompanied by parenthetical comments such as: "three months," "there is a matter of years" "one month."

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

A recent compilation of statistics sets forth in a very striking manner the relations between the development of agriculture and the railroads of our country. Taking the reports of the past census for agriculture and reckoning the past year's building of railroads at the previous average cost per mile, it appears that the total value of farms in the United States, together with the stock, implements and machinery upon them, is $12,104,083,440; and the total amount invested in railroads is $7,170,-000,000; That is, $600 have been used in building railroads for every $1000 value of farms, fixtures and live stock reported in last census and the chief business of the railroads is carrying farm products. Of the $770,000,000 earned by railroads for 1883, the latest reports made up, $262,000,000 came from passengers, $506,-000,0000 direct from freight carried, and of the remaining $62 000 000 from miscellaneous sources, a large share was for freight carried by express companies. During the year the railroads carried 361,490,375 tons or 720,980,-750,000 pounds, equal to an average of 14,114 pounds of over seven tons for each of fifty million men, women and children. This was all carried an average of 103⅔ miles, equal to carrying a ton nearly forty billions of miles (39,302,209,240 miles) or nearly sixteen hundred thousand times around the world or over two hundred times to the sun and back. And the average charge for the whole country was only one cent and two mills per mile for carrying a ton of freight—in the middle states only one cent per ton per mile.

The growth of American manufactures during the last thirty years has been without a parallel in any other country. Thus the value of these manufactures in 1850 was $1,060,000,-000; in 1860, $1,970,000,000; in 1870, $4,220,-000,000; in 1880, $5,560,000,000. In 1850 the value of manufactures per inhabitant was $61 75; in 1880, $110. In 1850 the number of persons employed in manufactures of all kinds was 957,000; in 1860, 1,311,000; in 1870, 2,054,-000; in 1880, 2,729,000. In 1850 the wages paid were $245,000,000; in 1860, $400,000,000; in 1870, $805,000,000; in 1880, $990,000,000. In 1850 the capital invested in manufactures was $850,000,000; in 1860, $1,040,000,000; in 1870, $2,205,000 000; in 1880, $2,405,000,000. These statistics are taken from the census reports, and are approximately correct. At the present time the United States turns out more manufactured goods than any other nation in the world—the total in 1880, as above given, being $5,560,000,000, while those of Great Britain were valued at $4,001,500,000 in 1882. By the same authority the total industries of the United States in 1850, were worth: $11,405,000,-000; those of Great Britain, $9,200,000,000; those of France, $8 840,000,000; those of Germany, $6,650,000,000, and those of Russia, $4,650,000,000.

There is an unwritten rule of congress, or a precedent, that the heirs of a member of congress who die during his term are entitled to his pay and emoluments for the remainder of it. Under this precedent the house has just passed a bill to pay Mary E. Herndon, widow of the late T. H. Herndon, the amount of salary and allowance for stationery for the unexpired term of his service as a member of the Forty-eighth congres, $8 875. To pay the mother of the late W. F. Pool, for the same, $7,737 06. To pay the widow of the late E. W. M. Mackey, for the same, $5,586 67. To pay the widow of the late D. C. Haskell, for the same, $6,719 97. To pay the widow of the late M. E. Cutts, for the same, $7,652 88. This is one of those "courtesies" of congress which have no other foundation than that feeling of grandeur which members seem to enjoy; that because they are in contact with a plethoric treasury therefore they must forget the men who contribute out of their labor to its supply, and vote whatever sums of money, according to their imagination or their fancy, they may consider would be a becoming reward to men of high judicial station.

Eastern stock journals, noting the fact that the cattle diseases now causing excitement in certain portions of this country were brought here from England, demand that the importation of foreign live stock be at once stopped, as a matter of common prudence and as a measure of protection to the cattle interests of this country. The suggestion is wise and timely. If reports be true, not only should the importation of stock, but of foreign herders, be stopped. It is alleged that the "foot and mouth disease" was communicated to the herds in Kansas by newly arrived herders from Scotland.

After all it seems that General Grant never will forgive Mr. Blaine for having interfered with his third term ambition in 1880. In a recent conversation he denied a report that he and Blaine had been invited to a dinner together, remarking: "I would not go to a dinner where I would be expected to see Mr. Blaine."

The Maryland legislature has, on second thoughts, after a protracted struggle, passed a bill reducing the fee for a marriage license from the old exorbitant and, for the very poor, prohibitory figures of $4.50 to the reasonable sum of 50 cents.

THE ABUSE OF THE BALLOT.

General Henry W. Slocum, a distinguished democrat, a member of congress from Brooklyn, and sometimes mentioned as the candidate of his party for president, recently said: "You will find that not more than one in ten of the voters own any property or pay any taxes. They have no interest in economical measures. I made the calculation on the proposition of voters and tax payers in Brooklyn, and found them nine to one. How can you expect men who don't pay a cent toward supporting the government to care to have economical business men put in?"

This statement is perhaps true, but the inference is not necessarily correct. It does not follow that men who pay no taxes, and own no property have no interest in good government. Although their conduct is often such as to justify that conclusion. It is this class, the irresponsible class of voters, as they are called, who are most inclined to support the men and measures that are most oppressive to themselves. They furnish the power by which political jobbers and municipal rings are able to oppress the poor, among whom the taxes, however they may be levied, are distributed. It is a singular fact that the men to whom the ballot is of the least value, both as a weapon of offense and defense, are the ones who value it the least. Poor men who need it for their protection, by no means, for securing the full enjoyment of their communities as citizens are the men who sell their votes to rich men, to corporations or to parties. At the last presidential election, according to the Philadelphia *Times*, the republican committee of that city had to raise $25,000 to pay the poll taxes for fifty thousand voters and the democratic committee $15,000 for thirty thousand voters. Here were eighty thousand voters in one city who did not value an independent vote as high as fifty cents, the amount of their annual poll tax. The followers of Butler in Massachusetts are largely of this class. It is quite common to speak of them as people who have nothing to lose, but this is not a true classification. They are rather the ones who have most to lose by bad government. They subject themselves to that reproach by the cheap and contemptuous manner in which they treat the elective franchise, by selling it to men who convert it into political power or sources of pecuniary gain for the masters. The use which poor people are so much inclined to make of the ballot may be the result in part, at least, of such false views of their relations to the government as General Slocum's remark implies. The men with whom they come into the closest political contact, the saloon-keepers or demagogues of a more respectable order, leaders like Butler, have treated them as if they were naturally opposed to established order and to established institutions, and therefore had nothing to lose by revolutionary methods. If they do not pay taxes directly they pay them indirectly in the increase of rents and the cost of the necessaries of life, and therefore they are interested in having economical business men administer the government. If they had more intelligence they would not so often cheat themselves by selling their votes; especially would they not barter away their birthright for a mess of such pottage as they get at the saloons.

Running over Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell," we find the following passage in a letter written by the lord protector to the Scotch ministers, which tends to show forth the strong vein of good sense that lay beneath the hard and fanatical nature of the old Puritan: "Your pretended fear, all error should step in is like the man that would keep all the wine out of the country lest men should be drunk. It will be found an unjust and unwise jealousy to deny a man the liberty he hath by nature upon a supposition that he may abuse it; when he doth abuse it, judge." Cromwell would have been a strong high license man, but would have punished drunkenness with severity.

The democratic legislative caucus in Ohio has agreed to pass a graded liquor tax bill, the tax ranging from $75 to $500 per annum. Such a law, it is very well known, is no in accord with the Ohio constitution, and the democrats, when they pass it, well know they are making liquor free again and depriving the state of the $2,000,000 in revenue now derived from the Scott law. But the mortgage they had given to the liquor men was due and had to be met.

The New York *Herald* advocates the increase of the salaries of the federal judges on the ground that, all things considered, there are no judges in the United States harder worked and more poorly paid than those of the circuit and district courts. It says: "The greatest objection to the salary favored by the majority of the house judiciary committee is that the increase is not nearly large enough."

The Virginia Mahonettes, according to their leading organ, the Richmond *Whig*, propose to drop their title of "readjuster" and their form of independent organization and act hereafter with the republicans. "We want to ally ourselves," says the *Whig*, "with that great national party that favors the protection of Virginia's mineral, mechanical and industrial interests."

IN REPLY TO "BAY STATE."

PORTLAND, March 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A month or two ago, when it was reported that a woman was a candidate for an office in Washington territory, several papers were prone in denouncing her. Now these same papers are loud in their praise of a Massachusetts woman who holds an office. If mentioning one woman for office makes her a "common pothouse politician," how is it that accepting office makes another one a "most estimable lady?"

Permit me also to refer to the attempt of one of your correspondents, "Bay State," to arouse the prejudices of people on the woman suffrage question. In a recent communication he says that in the last state election of Massachusetts who favor equal suffrage, intimating that they are "clamorous females" of no standing. Before me I have a letter written by Henry B. Blackwell of Boston who says that "eminent women are found on the suffrage petitions—Miss Alice E. Freeman, president of Wellesley college; Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist; Julia Ward Howe, Louisa M. Alcott, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Anna Whitney, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mrs. Bruce Mann, Miss Beebe Peabody and Lucy Larcom; women of society, like Mrs. Sarah Shaw Russell and Mrs. Fenno Tudor; of reform, like Mrs. Livermore, of charity, like Mrs. J. Thomas T. Fields, of the churches, like Mrs. A. J. Gordon; of the anti slavery conflict, like Abby Kelly Foster, Edmund D. Cheney, Abby W. May and Lucy Stone." It must be known by "Bay State" that better or nobler women do not live.

It may also be not out of place to mention some of the names of men on the petitions before the legislature now in session. Among them are ministers of almost every denomination—Jabez T. Sunderland, Charles Brooks, Joseph Cook, William E. Wright, Charles F. Thwing, Bradford K. Pierce, D. D., of *Zion's Herald*, S. J. Barrows of the *Christian Register*, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Rev. Phillips Brooks, William Lloyd Garrison, Hon. W. W. Crapo and Speaker Merdon; scholars like Samuel Eliot and President Warren of Boston university, Wendel Phillips and John G. Whittier.

"Bay State" was gratified that there were "no demonstrations" from Springfield. As yet the 21,000 ladies of Boston, Scituate and 21,000 petitioners would be the largest number of persons who ever asked for extension of the franchise. It is to be five; 000 prejudice versus a personal mind. The sanction of remonstrants were "a large number," while a few thousands of petitioners were "how but a corporation." It is unfortunate for the gentleman from Massachusetts to learn that the men and women in the woman suffrage reform are earnest, conscientious and reputable, and although he may not agree with them in regard to the method the work, he displays a deplorable lack of "Bay State" culture when he throws insolent epithets at them.

CLACKAMAS.

Some of Blaine's Strong Points.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Blaine literary bureau has corrected and started again one of Blaine's letters written by Blaine eight years ago defining his religious creed. We have carefully studied the document, and have come to the following conclusions: (1) That Mr. Blaine's paternal ancestors were Presbyterians. (2) That Mr. Blaine's maternal ancestors were Catholics. (3) That Mr. Blaine's cousins were Methodists. (4) That Mr. Blaine's uncles were Baptists. (5) That Mr. Blaine was born an Episcopalian. (6) That Mr. Blaine was baptized a Unitarian. (7) That Mr. Blaine was raised a Lutheran. (8) That Mr. Blaine is opposed to the introduction of religious tests into political discussions.

"More than all other Lung Remedies," is what E. W. Fairman, a druggist at Dayton, Ind. writes about the sale of Allen's Lung Balsam. He has sold it for eight years, and it gives satisfaction in all cases.

A MARCH ON KEELY.

The Secret of his Motor Stolen—A Young Philadelphian Said to Have Made Practical Use of the Purloined Principles.

Philadelphia Times, March 16.

While Mr. Keely has been testing the patience of his stockholders and keeping the world in suspense over his fluid-full-of-water machine, a young man of this city, named James Lindsay Barlow, has quietly gone to work under and snatched fame from his very workshop. For some time past Barlow, whose mind was given more to mechanical science than to practical things, has taken the most absorbing interest in Keely's silenced inventions, reading every thing about it on which he could get hold and drinking in with his ears every word he heard spoken on the subject. With the patience seldom seen common to inventors, he has evidently succeeded, and in fact has succeeded in every instance in duplicating Keely's motor. Having detected the inventor's secret and clue, even, as he thought, its weak point, he determined to, in another channel, as he supposed, work out his own ingenious ends, and has certainly done it with all the fervor usual in such cases. A friend of his, who also had the inventor's craze, but who possessed the means to indulge it, was induced to put up $10,000 to test the matter, and having secured the services of a machinist, who also had the inventor's craze, they joyfully rigged up, after a few months' labor, a machine which was to prove them with glory and revolutionize the motive power of the world.

To carry out his scheme it was necessary to get the services of a steam and water engineer employe on the West Jersey road, and it would be useless if one could be found who had competence himself to run a locomotive, and having secured the services of such a man, he, who thought, in words to this effect, "I have got the best of Keely," and who, in fact, had succeeded by what is known as the "Barlow motor," was found in George Parnaby, who, when the plan was unfolded to him, entered into it with enthusiasm. Through him a small building was erected in the brush, and about half a mile out of Camden, was secured, in which a "borrowed" locomotive and the engineer were installed by an understanding with the "Camden & Amboy" officials. The work of adjusting the parts of the motor and attaching them to the locomotive was undertaken at once and speedily completed. The trial was next made in the presence of a few of the initiated. The little building, about sixteen feet square, was found his friend the engineer and machinist mentioned the final preparations were now complete, and he was the new motor for the first time. It consisted of two cylindrical steel vessels, five inches in diameter by thirteen inches long, placed longitudinally, one on each side of the boiler, and bolted firmly to it. Each of these cylinders was placed horizontally, but at right angles to the two others and connected to them by steel necks or ways, and a third cylindrical vessel, five inches in diameter by eighteen inches long. From the head of each of the two cylinders a steel tube half an inch in diameter and about 200 feet in length, which was coiled neatly and projected, and the two tubes were connected with the other tube above. At the junction was a small hand lever. By the side of the motor was a vertical cylinder filled with a small plunger, and a small rotary crank. A steel tube, one-fourth of an inch in diameter, connected the upper cylinder of the motor with the vertical cylinder by the side.

About 10 o'clock everything was ready and the car, with the motor on its platform, was removed from its building and placed on the track. Mr. Barlow, the inventor, the railroad employe, the inventor's friend and the reporter formed the experimenting party. Barlow, usually cool and self-possessed, was excited and trembled. His face looked pale in the light of the lantern the flood upon the car, but his every word and movement showed the confidence he felt in his success. The members of the party here arranged themselves upon the car under his direction. Barlow took his place by the side of his motor. As he stood there, with his hand upon the lever over the cylinder there was a moment of dead silence, and each one held his breath in suspense. Was this simple but expert looking mechanic by stealth, to succeed, to give the world a new motive power and bring renown and fame to himself and his friends? Was he to be ranked with the inventors of the ages? Was his motor to be hailed as the greatest discovery of the century? Was he, whom of his alleged glory so humble and speedily matured a cause. These were the questions forming in the reporter's mind. A second later Barlow gently depressed the lever, which, by the way, is diamond shaped—nervously grasp the lever of his device. There was only a slight hissing sound, and the car moved slowly down the track. It was a success. Barlow's face lighted up instantly at first, and a bond cheer burst from the excited party as the car responded and

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The Oregonian.

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PRINTS AND VALVES.
LEE BRITTAN & CO., WHOLESALE
Lace and Notion Prints, Portland, Oregon.

CITY.

—The Ida. lot of spring chickens of the season's market yesterday. It was divided among a few of the hotel and restaurant keepers, who will be able to serve a piece of toast and chicken to every patron for a small consideration.

—Mr. Thomas Lee, who was charged by the Portland police with the larceny of a watch, was released from the police court yesterday morning, the charge having been withdrawn. Lee was arrested several days ago, upon the complaint of Mrs. Mary Ann Bolton, who claimed that the watch had been stolen from her by Lee, who had been employed by her husband as a laborer. Lee was released from custody upon the return of the watch to Mrs. Bolton, who stated that she had found it in the pocket of her husband's overcoat, which had been left at the house by Lee.

—Mr. J. Lorn, who was charged by the police with the crime of larceny by bailee, was arrested in Seattle Governor's court yesterday morning by Detective Hall, and brought to this city. He was arraigned before Judge Moreland yesterday afternoon, and pleaded not guilty. His trial was set for this morning at 10 o'clock, but was postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon, at the request of Mr. Dolph, counsel for the defendant. Lorn is charged with having sold a piano belonging to Mrs. Mary Ann Bolton, which had been left in his charge by Mrs. Bolton, who was about to leave the city. Lorn is said to have disposed of the piano to a second-hand dealer for $150, and to have left the city with the money. He was arrested in Seattle on the complaint of Mrs. Bolton, who stated that she had found it in the pocket of her husband's overcoat, which had been left at the house by Lee, who had been employed by her husband as a laborer. Lee was released from custody upon the return of the watch to

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29 1884.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FRIDAY, March 28.

Showery weather has given way to clear skies and warm. Indications point to an early grain harvest, wheat in the valley counties on rolling ground being forward for the season. Trade to-day is active, the call showing increase. Canneries are calling for provisions and interior merchants are placing new orders. With the arrival of fresh assortments of stock and the filling of orders the street wears an active appearance. Overland and steamer freights are very full, the total shipments exceeding that of last year at this time. Green fruits and vegetables per steamer moved freely this morning, importations being largely closed out by noon. The Alden Besse will discharge the first of next week.

Geo. W. Meade & Co., San Francisco, have issued a review of the California dried fruit, honey and nut crop for 1883. They place the production at 1,875,000 20 lb box raisins, 400,000 lbs sun dried apples, 5,000,000 lbs peaches, 75,000 lbs pears, 200,000 lbs apricots, 2,000 lbs nectarines, 600,00 lb box, 300,000 lbs evaporated apples and apricots, 250,000 lbs French prunes, 150,000 lbs dried grapes, 100,000 lbs pitted plums, 125,000 cases, 850,000 lbs extracted honey, 500,000 lbs almonds, 50 ton Brazil nuts. A large surplus of raisins is being offered over as no market could be found other than the coast, imported being very cheap. Relative high prices for dried fruits caused the larger part of the curing to be marketed at home. Cheap prunes at the east prevented shipments from this coast, but the crop is said well up. Honey has not been profitable because of general large products. Almonds went east in liberal quantities. Cocklin changed conditions in the handling and cost of production that will tend to cheapen some values will permit liberal shipments hereafter of California products.

It is regretted that Oregon cannot brag of her production the past year of cried fruits. The coming season promises well, and no doubt there will be a very considerable export. Honey is produced here only in limited quantities, and fails far short of supplying the home trade. Almonds can be grown to fair advantage in some parts of the state. The nutting up of southern Oregon will develop a fruit region of large size and extended capabilities. Prunes can be grown here with profit. At the present time we are receiving from California almost all varieties of dried fruits, and eastern supplies are beginning to be received. Dried apples from Chicago cost about 9 cents laid down here. In the future there must be less waste of green fruit and cheaper seed cost of curing, of even the home trade is to be saved cost of curing, of even the home trade is to be saved cost of curing, of even the home trade is to be saved cost of curing, as other states are reducing the cost very much.

Overland receipts include 2 bbls 10 cs 4 kgs salt fish, 105 bxs soap, 10 bx hams, 2 bbls 100 cs syrup, 40 pails candy, 10 sks peas, 12 cs lard, 6 cs butter, 10 pkgs tobacco, 2 cs cigarettes, 85 cases bottled beer, 260 kgs nails, 1500 cs 2 tank cars coal oil.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 2279 ctls wheat, 1615 bbls flour, 66 ctls oats, 107 ctls bran, 10 sks potatoes, 6650 lbs hides, 74 cs eggs, 7165 lbs hops, 55 lbs fruit, 24 pkgs butter, 300 bbls lime. Also 2991 ctls wheat, 877 bbls flour, 314 lbs wool, 575 lbs hides, 1200 sks flaxseed from the river points.

FREIGHTS—San Francisco advices report a very weak market. Small iron for September and December have accepted 45s and 47s 6d. The evident feeling is that freights will rule low next season on this coast, yet new influences may arise, as they have in previous years, that will change rates. At present no one cares for spot vessels and few for future. With us there is nothing doing with the market showing a weakened tone.

WHEAT—Foreign markets quote a decline in several grades with offerings excessive. Confidence in the near future is apparently waning, buyers being out in the least anxious. Chicago futures recovered a fraction, but are still weak. The local market is to small trading. Buyers are reducing their limits until $1 52½ is the top bid. Limits during the week exceeded lots, but have now expired. A conservative feeling prevails, as sellers cannot readily place their grain to advantage.

Other produce lines are in fair trading with change in values.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Willamette is in the river with coal from Nanaimo.

The Alden Besse came up at noon, docking at Coleon wharf.

Bark Stillman B. Allen, of Boston, has had name changed to White Cloud.

The Ger iron bark Wern, 622 tons, loads at Liverpool for this port by Meyer, Wilson & Co.'s line.

R. D. Hume has sold the steamer Pelican to the Del Norte Commercial Company for $13,000, also the sch Stranger to the same company for $7,500.

The French minister of marine has ordered *droit* and *gauche* to be substituted for *babord* and *tribord*, starboard and larboard, to prevent confusion.

No American merchant steamer—so that is one built and owned in the United States has yet passed through the Suez canal. Could there be any better illustration than this of the condition of our ocean steam tonnage? The first American merchant steamer that will have the honor to pass through the Suez canal will be the San Pablo, which sailed from New York March 19th for Shanghae, with a cargo. Her flag will be regarded with curiosity along the canal. It is to be hoped that the American flag will be seen there oftener in the future. The San Pablo took a small lot of exhibits for the Corean exhibition, mostly agricultural implements.—*Maritime Register.*

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Weather, rainy, wind, light east.

Rainfall last night—.14 San Francisco, .37; Los Angeles, .16; Red Bluff, .30. Showers throughout the interior.

Receipts—Wheat, 55,000 ctls, including 32,800 ctls shored ship; flour, 600 sks; oats, 1300 ctls; potatoes, 2260 sks; eggs, 13,000 doz.

Sacks—Grain firmer, weak and dull. Thirty-one shillings is the utmost obtainable for corn to Cork, U. K., Hayre or Antwerp, spot loading. Small iron has been placed at 45s, U. K., September, and 47s 6d December loading. The charter of the British ship Nebo has been cancelled. The American ship Edward O'Brien has been chartered for lumber to Central America. The American ships Eclipse and Palmyra, for coal, Nanaimo to San Francisco.

Wheat—Spot market very dull. There is less the position to buy. No 1 white quotable at $1 37½@1 40. Futures are quiet and weak. No. 1 white, seller the year, $1 48; buyer the season, $1 60; buyer three year, $1 61.

Flour—The market shows no improvement.

Barley—Spot, asking prices are unchanged, but buyers hold off to obtain concessions. Quote feed nominal at 82 ½@85¢; futures, prices are not materially changed, but here are more sellers than buyers. No. 1 feed, seller, May, 85¢; seller the season, 84¾; buyer the season, 86¢; buyer the year, 91¾.

Oats—Offerings are liberal, but the demand is light and buyers refuse to pay extreme prices. Quote all kinds $1 30@1 75.

Potatoes—Prices are not materially changed, yet are slightly in seller's favor, especially for best grades of Humboldt and Petaluma and Tomatoes. Quote Humboldts at Petaluma and Tomatoes at 75@75c. Garnet Chili slow at 55@1 lb.

Salmon—Columbia river. There is a wide range to-day rates. Purchases of the new pack are possible at $1 12½, but fancy brands held at $1 30@1 37½ on river.

Wool—Steady and quiet. Prices unchanged.

Eggs—Market steady at the advance. Quote fresh California at 21 ½@22½c.

Butter—The general features of the market are unchanged. Quote choice and extra choice fresh roll at 32½@35c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 28.

Wheat irregular, flour dull, wool and hides steady.

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 28.

Floating cargoes—Heavy.

Cargoes on passage and for shipment—Inactive.

Mark Lane—Wheat and maize quiet.

Good cargoes No. 2 California on coast 39s.

Red winter, off coast, 38s 6d@39s.

No. 2 Red Winter, prompt shipment, 38s 6d.

No. 1 standard, California, just shipped or prompt shipment, 42s 6d.

No. 1 standard, California, nearly due at Queenstown for orders, 42s 6d.

Country markets, English and French—Declining.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.

Spot market—Rather easier.

No. 1standard California, per cental, 8s 11d.

Winter per cental, 8s.

Spring per cental, 7s 11d.

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS, March 28.

Spot market—Wheat and flour rather easier.

MONEY MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Sterling exchange on London banks, sixty days, $4 85¾; documentary, $4 86.

Transfers—1@1½.

Bank of Eng. and rate of interest—3 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 111¾.

Sterling exchange, prime banks, long, $4 86; short, $4 90@.

Good commercial, from 1 to ¼c lower; documentary, ½c to 1c lower.

United States bonds—5s, 101; 4½s, 113½; 4s, 120¾.

London, March 28—Consols, 100 11-16.

Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine ounce, 52 11-16.

United States bonds—4½s, 115½; 4s, 120¾.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28—Arrived—Sr San Pedro, Tacoma; sch Sailor Boy, Shoalwater Bay. Sailed—Br str Barnagore Castle, Departure Bay; str Arcata, Coos Bay; bk North Bend, Gray's Harbor; sch Challenger, Seattle.

TACOMA, March 28.—Arrived—Sch Lillibonne, San Francisco.

PORT BLAKELEY, March 28.—Arrived—Sh Otago, San Francisco.

PORT ISLAND, March 28.—Arrived—Br bk Birch Grove, Shihoeroo.

ASTORIA, March 28—6 A. M.—Clear, east wind, str Wilamette arrived 12:45 P. M., left up 2:20 P. M. 6 P. M., clear, northwest wind.

CAPE HANCOCK, March 28.—4 P. M.—Clear, fair smooth; light northeast wind.

ARRIVALS AT PORTS OF DISCHARGE

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Str Iroquois, San Francisco.

SHIELDS, March 14.—Br bk Argyll, Portland via Queenstown.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the postoffice at Portland, Oregon, March 29, 1884. Persons calling for these letters will please state the date on which they are advertised.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Aiken, Mrs Jennie
Armond, Mrs Carrie

Brown, Mrs Eva
Baldra, Miss Millie
Bonnet, Mrs Mary P.
Bernard, Mrs Anna
Bond, Mrs Nathan
Bridge, Miss Jennie
Burdick, Mrs Ella
Butler, Mrs W S

Carr, Mrs A J
Carter, Miss Mary
Conroy, Lizzie
Clough, Mrs Laura
Cavaliers, Mrs Frances
Castleman, Mrs Annie
Chamilton, Mrs Marietta E

Dean, Miss Mabel
Dennett, Mrs Lizzie
Dean, Mrs Ellen G
Dickenson, Mrs Lydia
Dodson, Miss Alice

Eddy, Miss Cora

Fagalie, Mrs Carrie
Frink, Miss Hulda
Fox, Miss Nellie
Fotal, Miss Ida M

Gribben, Mrs Lizzie
Grey, Mrs Apsalida

Hadley, Miss Mary
Healy, Mrs E A
Hubbard, Mrs Ora
Hadley, Mrs Kercella
Harold, Miss Charlotta
Howard, Miss Lydie
Hoxie, Mrs Annie

Keith, Dorah
Kelly, Mrs Lydia
Kelley, Mrs Alice
Kinsler, Lottie
Kunnell, Miss Mary

Latham, Miss Mattie
Livingstone, Miss Amy
Livingston, Mrs Sarah A
Livingston, Mrs S
Lovelace, Miss Alice

Anderson, Lot
Anderson, Chas
Anderson, Leon
Apfeld, Joseph
Ackerly, John
Ackley, J J
Adams, J P
Arnold, Amos

Brown, J W
Brown, Jackson
Brown, Velegine
Brown, H H
Brown, Wm
Bancroft, Dr La Fayette
Bancroft, A
Brown, M
Brown, J L
Boyle, J L
Black, John F
Barth, O H
Bishop, Jack
Rickett, J W
Babcock, Wm
Bartell, Martin
Bartell, W H
Byar, Chas
Bryant, Chas
Baker, Fred
Boerstler, John
Brewster, Chas
Brewster, Edw G
Brehen, Henry S
Benson, W
Berkley, Mc & Mrs
Cline
Bentley, L A
Burch, Jas E M
Burger, James M

Cox, —
Clark, M I
Clarke, Chas H
Chase, E
Chapman, E
Collins, Mc & Mrs
Coit, Wm
Carlson, C A
Cook, S P
Cole, Oscar
Cogswell, Hobo
Crookhorn, A J
Cotton, Thos
Cannon, H K
Chappell, E H
Christensen, Chri
Childs, Elmer E
Chesterfield, L
Campbell, John C
Campbell, C
Coal, James
Cawood, Elijah
Crane, Ed
Crawford, Frank
Cotton, J H
Chambers, J N

Daniel, D
Dean, F H
Dober, —
Dellinger, Sam
Dowell, Wm
Dearling, James
Desmonds, Nyele
Dodgion, Ged
Dean, Geo B
Dunn, John
Dunbar, David R
Daveney, Wm
Dwyer, Thomas
Dalton, Wm E
Dorrycott, James

Ensley, Bruce
Engelke, L
Ellsworth, Billy
Edward, Wm
Evans, Wm

Floyd, Joseph
Fritz, Emanuel
Folts, Geo
Fletcher, H W
Fitzgerald, Peter
Fitzpatrick, J E
Fille, Gideon
Foster, Peter
Frost, Raymond
Foster, W H
Friedberg & Co
Fruendlich, Adolf
Franklin, J O
Farwell, D C
Flint, A DeWitt

Gray, Alexander
Gray, Mrs Emma M
Green, James W
Gallaghan, Jno
Glenn, David
Gaines, John C
Geer, John G
Gates, W
Goetzlark, Otto
Gorman, G
Gray, Robert
Graves, John H
Grandorf, York
Gates, Oliver
Graham, S S
Gray, Alexander

Harrington, Miss Ida
Hall, Mrs Ella
Hall, Mrs Ida
Hall, Mrs Lizzie
Hall, Mrs Mary
Hall, Mrs Mattie
Hall, Mrs Ida
Hall, Mrs Ida
Hall, Mrs Ida